### **VIVISECTION TO BE LIMITED**

Checks Upon Experimentation in the District of Columbia.

### SENATOR GALLINGER'S REPORT

He Profests That Vivisection Upon Animals Not Under the Influence of Anesthetics Is Inhuman and Brutalizing-Subserves No Practical Sanitary or Curative Purpose.

Senator Gallinger reported in the Senate vesterday the till for the regulation of vivisection in the District of Columbia, paralmously adopted by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, pro viding, first, for the use of anesthetics in all painful experiments on living vertebrate animals, the so-called inoculation experiments, tests of drugs and medicines, and cases of recovery from surgical pro-cedure being expressly exempted from this requirement. Second, for the licens ing of all experimentors by the District Commissioners, except those who are duly authorized officers of the Government of the United States or of that of the District of Columbia. Third, for the prohibition of vivisection in the public schools and in exhibitions for the general Fourth, for the inspection of all places of experiment by inspectors to be appointed by the President of the United

Dr. Gallinger, in reporting the bill, sup plements the elaborate report presented with it last year by another, in which he answers all the objections which have been raised by the opponents of the measure and presents the additional arguments and appeals of its advocates. He

"Since the former report appeared the American Humane Association has warm-ly urged the passage of the bill, and a large number of college presidents and other influential men and women in all parts of the country have given it their indorsement. Protests against the passage of the bill have also been submitted to the Senate, manifestly made or inspired by Washington vivisectors, the support of those who are not vivised tors having evidently been obtained by the vivisectors, largely through misrep rescutation of the provisions of the bill. \* • \* If the local opponents of this measure have sent broadcast through the country the misleading statement that this bill was designed to prohibit vivi section, as they undoubtedly have, one need not wonder at the sentiment of opposition thus evoked. It may denote what is called 'good politics' on the part of those engaged in vivisection in the Dis-trict of Columbia thus to obtain the votes and opinions desired; but does such misstatement afford ground for confidence in the accuracy of the scientific men where their personal preferences are concerned?

We fail to discover in a single protest the slightest proof that those who condemped had read one word of the various provisions of the measure they denounced They have been informed from Washington viviscetion was in danger of being abolished in the National Capital. They have been furnished, apparently, with the very phraseology with which protests must worded, and they have become swift witnesses to protest against dangers that

do not exist." In speaking of the statements of the protests, the report says: "It is repeatedly affirmed in these protests that the medical profession is not less 'bumane' than other classes of the community, and the inference is plainly urged that if we may trust to physicians the care of our sick and suf-fering, we may put the same implicit confidence in their treatment of vivisected als But how many physicians engaged in the care of the sick are also engaged al experimentation? The American the medical profession, standing within it, and sheltered by it, but giving time and energy and enthusiasm solely to animal experimentation. Often he has been trained in foreign laboratories, where no conception of pity for suffering of lower animals ever finds place. Often, too, he is a young man educated along a special line, but without the faintest thought of ever engaging in the practice of medicine so far as that includes the care of the

legislation there are, it is true, the names of some physicians in regular practice; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that these who are most active in urging opposition are those whose regular business and means of daily sustenance is the vivisection of ati-mals. It is they who oppose, by every means in their power, legislation to secure the publicity of their methods, the report of their results, the inspection of their work which we seek through this bill; and conceding without a moment's hesitation the humanity of those who devote their lives to the care of their fellow-beings, we are not obliged to include those also whose lives are devoted to other pursuits and who cam their bread by vivisection. One needs but to study the facts of some vivisectors to see thereon the influence of their work, and it is not strange that one of the leading vivisectors has for years crucified als family by describing in their presence the torments which it is his business and pleasure to inflict upon dumb animals.

"The greater part of these adverse state

ments," says the report, "concern bacteriology only (inoculation experimentation), which is expressly excluded from the operation of the bill." The report ies: "In regard to the statemen of the vivisectors, that the signers to the petition in favor of the bill at the last session of Congress, including six justices of the United States Supreme Court, three justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and three of the Court of the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist gether with the leading clergy of all de nominations, the leading lawyers, and many other prominent citizens did not what they were doing, the truth is that many were already interested in the subject and that the others had it carefully explained to them. The strength of their ponviction was shown by the fact that, although they were solicited by the vivi sectors by letter and by personal interriews, as soon as the list was published, to withdraw their names from the petition, not one out of the bundreds of names was

"It should be carefully noted," the report continues, "that if it were true, as our opponents in the Government service would have us believe, that no cruelties are perpe trated in the Government laboratories, and that inspection is freely invited, no possible reason other than mental aberration could be assigned for the strenuous and un and the time that has been spent by busy men to stir up every possible influence to defeat the passage of this bill. They have admitted that the cruelties against which the bill is directed are wrong. They assert that they have themselves nothing to con ceal, yet they move beaven and earth to prevent legislation intended merely to provide against such cruelties and to alize the very inspection which they at all drug stores.

profess to invite. When a cashler of a bank objects absolutely to making any report of his business, and refuses inspection of his business, and refuse inspection of his business, and refuse inspection of his business, and refuse in his business, is altered, so long as it provides for in-spection and protection against cruelty it will be opposed by those who love darkness rather than light.

"All the reasonable objections to the original tilli were met by the amendments nade by this committee before the bill was reported to the last Congress, and it is the full so amended which is now reported to the Senate. But it is clear that every concession to the opponents of this bill must be absolutely useless until agreement can be reached upon the great underlying principle for which it contends, to wit, the right of the Government to govern the individual Shall the United States Gov ernment exercise the right to inspect labor ratories where vivisection is carried on in the District of Columbia? Shall it define the limits within which such experiments shall be carried on? These are the real points at issue. If they were affirmatively arswered by those who are fighting this measure, there would be hopes of a comomise, if a compromise is needed.
"Should there be no restriction placed

open a 'scientific' investigator in the pay of the United States Government, who, it the seclusion of his laboratory, in or out of 'official hours,' desires to subject a greeof terment, for no purpose of usef siness to its kind or to the human race, but simply to test a theory or to gratify a whim? Not long ago there appeared in the Popular Science Monthly the statement that a very distinguished vivisector of Europe, Prof Mantagazza, intended to favor this coun try with a visit. Suppose him to visit Washington, and to offer to repeat, for the mstruction of young 'experts' in Government Inboratories, that series of experiments in causation of pain which made him faious-or infamous-wherever his name ! known. Should be be permitted to do so?
"Let us giance at the work of this famou

ivisector as related by himself. He says the object of his researches was 'purely scientific,' it had no relation to the cure of disease, and its method was the torment of animals. One of his devices was to nail the feet of the animal, as in crucifixion, so that every struggle to escape would only increase the agony; in his own words, "to plant sharp and numerous nails through the soles of the feet in such way as to render the animal nearly motion less, because in every movement it would have felt more acutely its torment." To exasperate pain this ingenious scientist devised a machine which he styled his 'tor-mentor.' With it, he says, 'I can take an ear, a paw, or a bit of skin of the animal, and by turning the handle squeeze it be neath the teeth of the pincers; I can lift the animal by the suffering part, I can tear it or crush it in all sorts of ways.' One of his celebrated 'scientific experiments' was upon a guinea-pig nursing its young; another upon a guinea-pig in an advanced stage of pregnancy.' But this animal, stage of pregnancy.' after ten minutes of what the learned scientist calls 'most atrocious pain,' west into convulsions and became useless for experiment.
Shall this great European physiologist

be permitted to repeat his experiments in our Government laboratories? Shall our own vivisectors be permitted to repeat them, or experiments like them? The opponents to the bill apparently see no objection. This is a matter, they say, for the experimenter himself to decide But those who advocate this bill do not admit that even the eminence or the qualifications of Mantagazza justify him in experiments such as he has made. Even a nan of science must not overstep the boundary that separates right from wrong. It is not to be believed that the possession of a degree in science should confer upon any young enthusiast the right to torture animals after the example of Mantagazza, or others like him, and especially, should they not be permitted to do this in laboratories supported by taxation of the people of the United States; free from inspection or criticism; free from accountability to public opinion, free from the control or supervision of representatives of the National Govern-

The latter half of the report is an abtract of an interesting book on "Biological Experimentation," published some months before his death by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., F. R. S., etc. the emi tist, whose death last year was lamented by the scientific world, giving his reasons for condemning painful vivisection as worse than useless, because detrimental to the experimenters as well as "perplexing and ceiving." in which he says: "I never proceeded to any experiment on a living animal, though to the best of my ability doing everything possible to save all pain, without feeling, what I think is the proper in this particular. Every person whom

### CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been cot sidered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a fullor bloating sensa tion after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a genera

played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The core of this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment andireitate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal

condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a fittle Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular

use after meals. Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn St. Chicago, Bl., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing back ward into the throat, reaches the stomach thus producing catarrh of the stomach Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach withou cure; but today I am the happlest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dys pepsia Tablets I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found fiesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indiges tion, catarrh of stomach, billousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after

menle. Send for little book mailed free on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. These tablets can be found

MANY MILLIONS \$

It stands to reason that values in 3 2 1

# **WESLEY PARK**

dence avenue of the city, Massachusetts, and 46th street N. W., aside from other considerations, insures its future growth, with profit to its lot-owner. Apply to

HOWARD F. JOHNSON, Washington Loan 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

I have met pursaing the same line of reearch has acknowledged, when questioned, the same sensation.

Senator Gallinger concludes: "This re-portean well be closed after such testimony Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson was a vivisector within reasonable bounds, but above all he was a physician. His warning to the profession that modern experimentation tends to unfit the physician for the practical discharge of his duties, is worthy of scrious thought, and he sums up every contention of those who support this bill course of physiological lectures to qualified hearers, I should make the experimental demonstrations on living animals as few and far between as was compatible with They would be exceptional of exdaty. ceptional, and painless from beginning to end. Upon that testimony the advocates of the proposed legislation have won their

In an appendix to the report, that will nake over a dozen printed pages, are given the memorials and letters in favor of the bill, received since the former report was made, headed by the memorial adopted by the American Humane Association at the annual convention at Cleveland last fall.

### IMPROVING THE POTOMAC

How the Work Upon the River Is Progressing.

Change for the Better in the George tewn and Washington Channels. Reclamation of Flats.

The report of Lieut, Col. Charles J. Allen, of the Corps of Engineers, to the War De-pertment, concerning the operations for the month of April for improving the Potomac River, has been submitted. Among other things, it shows that when the present project was adopted the Georgetown channel was narrow and crooked, and had not sufficient depth to accommodate commerce, and the Washington channel was shoal and narrow. The flats in front of the city were alternately exposed and covcred by tides.

In execution of the project there has been dredged a channel from 250 to 550 feet wide and twenty feet deep through the bars between Georgetown and Giesboro As this channel has filled up above Long Bridge, it has been redredged here several times, and a training dike has been built with a view of reducing the deposits.

In the Washington channel, the navica-tion channel has been dredged to a width of 400 feet and a depth of twenty feet, be-tween the Long Bridge and the junction of the Wasnington and Virginia channels. The area between the navigation channel and the sea wall on Section III has been dredged to a depth of tweive feet.

The widening and deepening of the Vir-

ginia channel below the Long Bridge, so as to facilitate the discharge of freshets and prevent overflow on the city, is still incomplete.

is to be deposited on Section III. The 

All dredged material is deposited on the flats, and the entire reclaimed area of C21
acres has been raised to a height of from
six to twelve feet above low tide. The
total amount of material deposited on the
total amount of material deposited on the

The sea wall on the margin of the reclaimed area has been practically com-pleted, except near the site of the inlet gates and along the bathing beach in the tidal reservoir. The total amount comtidal reservoir. pleted is 28,672 linear feet. The wall on the lower part of the Washington channel, front of Section III, has settled, owing to the soft character of the river bed at this locality, and is now being relaid and feet above low tide. One thousand linear feet of this wall have been relaid to height of three feet and 200 linear feet to a height of about four feet above low

The work required to complete the approved project is as follows: The dredging of the Virginia channel and the raising of the remainder of the reclaimed area to the required beight; the dredgof the sea wall in the reservoir and along the Washington channel; the construction of the reservoir inlet, and the com pletion of the training dike on the right of the Virginia channel above the Long

The report shows that during April the clearing of brush from the reclaimed area, which has been in progress with a small force of laborers during the winter, was continued. The brush cut during the winter was piled and burned. About During extreme low tides the force has been employed in taking down and relaving, dry, the lower part of the sea wall along the Washington channel, front of Section III.

About 175 linear feet were taken down and relaid, dry, up to the height of two feet above low tide, making 300 linear feet, which, by taking advantage of extreme low tides, has now been relaid to this height, ready for the resumption of active operations. Owing to the delay on the part of the consignor, the cement purchased for the work failed to arrive. It is now reported as in transit. The cement will be received and stored and active operations on the construction of the wall

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism. From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register. Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few pights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamtertain's Pain Balm and instead of going fir the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of 't. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowk...d's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Baim thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenshe feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that licine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F st and Conn. my10-12-14 | ara. and 8 st. nw

Attitude of the United States in the Postal Congress.

VEXATIOUS TRANSIT TARIFF

Opposition to England in the Matter of Ocean Revenue Taking Form. Delicate Position of the United States-Society Recognizes the Delegates.

attention of the subcommittee of the first

American Spirits 11 % 10 % 10 % 10 % 10 % commission of the universal postal congress at the session of that committee vesterday.

This is the question about which so much has been written in The Times of late and one of the questions which has induced such acrid discussions and undignified proceedings in the congress. Only a few Gays ago it was decided to drop this question in committee, and then force it before the congress for consideration and opposed to the transit tariffs have of late tecome so much encouraged that, despite the heated antagonism of Beigium and Italy, spurred on by the delegates from Great Britain, that the question was revived in committee yesterday.

It is believed that the voting atrength of the committee is against the delegates who favor a reduction or temoval of the lox put upon mail by the transit countries, and that the majority report will be adverse to the reduction of these charges. But the righting delegates from South America, who are acting targely under the inspiration and leadership of the representatives from the Argentine Republic, Colli and Erazil, are expected to bring in a minority re-port and then the question will be fought out in the congress.

If the question were put to fair and quare test the transit countries would be largely outvoted. There are three governments which it is positively known would vote for free and immediate transit who con-not just now afford to antagonize Great Entain. These governments are Swiden, Spain and Japan. These delegates, could they be assured of a combination which would defeat the British combination, would vote against her, but they cannot afford to oppose her without the certainty of successful opposition.

The attitude of the United States is ancertain. It favors the abolition of the transit tariffs as being a great detriment to the international postal service. Each government, it believes, should do what it can to further the postal development and interests of every other government. This is the policy of the United States. But there are several governments which specu The material dredged from the channel late on the mails of other countries. It is these governments which are making op-

wants to be polite in the diplomatic sem reclaimed area is about 10,681,006 cubic that it may develop that the United States has the telling vote in the congress, and then this country will be between two fires. If it votes the delegates from the transit countries of Europe will think it rude and impolite, and if it fails to vote the South American governments will denounce it for not having the courage of conviction.

The situation has been discussed by Postmaster General Gary and his official family, and it is quite probable that the matter will be brought to the attention of

the Cabinet at its next meeting.

The question is, shall the United States vote in the Congress the way it wants to vote and the way its interests dictate that It should vote, or will it be so polite as to allow Great Britain and her allies to courty their points and levy a tax on every country which send mail through the transit countries

The Austrian government proposes reduction in the tariff of 15 per cent for six years and then a further reduction till at the expiration of the fifteen years the transit tariffs shall have been abolished. This is the proposition which was dis-

The society dignitaries of Washington are awakening to the fact that the delegates ought to be better entertained than the committee of arrangements is doing.
Mrs. Brice yesterday notified the congress that she will tender a garden fete in Saturday afternoon and evening to the delegates. Today British! Ambas sador Pauncefote called at the postal congress and, after conference with British Dele gates Walpole and Forman, invited the

congress to a garden party and recep-tion at the British embassy on May 20. The congress will go down to Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall today, but the committee of arrangements would not furnish the press with any information as to what time the steamer River Queen is to sail.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

Preliminary Steps for the Extension

of Connecticut Avenue. The Commissioners of the District of Columbla yesterday filed a bill in equity before the supreme court of the District praying that they begiven the right to condenn certain lands between Florida avenue and Waterside drive, along Rock Creek, as in structed in the act of March 3, 1897. pro viding for the extension of Connecticut avenue, and authorizing them to condem the right of way through certain lands in the section above mentioned. The property affected by the proposed street extension is one of the most beautiful sections around the city, taking in portions of Kalorams and Washington Heights, Oaklawn, portion of Tuttle's and Truesdell's subdivisions and occupies a large extent of territory to

be donated by property-owners.

That it will not be given up without a bitter struggle can well be seen, for the reason that it lies in one of the most valuable suburban sections of the District, and by its condemnation property-holders will lose valuable portions of their land.

### The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, May 13.-The reactionary tendency of the stock market was accen unted today by advices from Washington adjecting a more serious phase of the general situation in Cuba, so far as this country may become involved. The advices in this respect were not received dutil the afternoon, but upon their general dissemination the market sold off rapidly and rallied very feebly at the close. There was practically no other influence in the day's market, for with the correction of the ex travagant estimates as to the shipments of gold on Saturday, the bear room traders were left without much speculative ammunition, which probably accounts for the avidity with which they seized upon the revival of the Cuban question. Gold to the amount of \$1,000,000 was engaged for export Saturday, and at least as much in addition is expected to be taken tomorrow. But the actual supposents will still fall far below the general stock exchange estimates At the opening of business the tone of the

market was fairly steady on a renewal of of England to 2 per cent, indicating the final disappearance of any disquietade in government regard to the European situation. Peyond the publication of a few interesting statements of rail way earnings, the day was bare of news, or of any additions to the situation. except for the revival of the Caban question as a stock market factor. The transactions were upon a somewhat larger scale than yesterday and were rather better distributed. Sugar continued in the lead, and with United States Leather preferred, suf-fered the greatest net loss of the active stocks.

New York Stock Market. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co. Bankers and Brokers, members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 P street

American Spirits, pfd				
Am. Sugar Refinery	11434	1146	11884	THE
American Sugar, pfd			0.00	
American Tobacco	7144	71%	70%	7.3
Atchison Top, & S. F.		10%	10%	103
Atch Torond & F.pfd		20	1934	19 %
American Cotton Oll	-	400	1008	1965
	1211	CONTRA	2235	200
Baltimore & Ohio		113	田族	1.8
Bay State Gas	845	94	1.5%	. 19
Chesapeake & Ohio	1634	用光	16%	1536
C. C. C. & St. L				
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy,	7450	74%	134	1911
Chicago & Northw'n		1.5	10436	20136
Chicago Gas		82	6136	31%
C M well Se D		74 %	73	71.30
C. M. and St. P	***	17.0	212	
	10000	200	2500	1004
C., R. I. and P	7.4	11-17%	314	
Consolidated Gas	102%	11234		1/2%
Del. Lac. & West	145.4	15856	148.4	145.7
Delaware & Hudson	103/1:	105%	105%	1 554
General Electric		51 N	41	3156
Louisville & Nashville.		4554	44	44.9
Met. Traction		12350	32	***
Section and Charles	****	****	22.22	****
Manbattan	S- N	24.5	83%	81%
Michigan Cen			****	PRE
Mo. Pacific		1251	1234	10%
M., K. & T. ptd	44.74	44.74	42	27
National Lead Co	2454	114.95	.4	21
National Lead Co ptq.				
New Jersey Central	77.5	334	1777	77%
New York Central	20154	5934	9 %	4/3
Northern Pacific		11%	100	
Northern Pacine aid	100	44.0	12%	12%
		-47	4 .	400
Omalia	2004	27.00	****	57.45
unterio & Western	14	14	10%	1046
Pacine Mail		2734	27 .	27.24
Phua, & Reaning	19:	10	1854	1.5
Southern Hat way, pfd		华光	-6	2.
rexas Pacific				
ienn toul & irea	19%	1934	2011	107
Tenne Com at 11 Mil	147.74	110,76	1,078	
Union Pacific		- 2	1/3	4.5
U. c. Leatner plu	34.8	198.4	94.75	\$ 3%
Wabash pid	1,555	1295	1.34	1729
Wilcolling & L. rie			****	***
. A la la pid.	****	22.00	144	****
		77.16	7636	26
West, Union Te., Co	41176			

stock market went off rapidly yesterusy afternoon on the threatening news from Washington relative to the Cuban situation The stock market is always most sensitive over war news or even the intimation of foreign troubles, as was to be seen, instance, when the trouble between Turkey and Greece made Itself apparent. The moch more intimate difficulties of the Cuban shuntion, as far as the United States is concerned, were received yesterday and will undoubtedly be received today, with a much more decided feeling of fear by the owners of milroad securities and other There was much more selling of long stock by investors yesterday, and the bears made full use of the situation in attacking the list. There will almost certainly be a repetition of yesterday's declines today. The gravity of the declines can be measured, of course, by the news of the situation as it appears, but already sufficient has developed in the complication to make an early decline very very probable.

The other discouraging feature in the market is the prospect of further shipment of gold to Europe. The volume of these gold shipments during the coming days cannot be estimated very readily, but there seems a probability that they will be large. One or two large shipments are already engaged for tomorrow.

Sugar was one of the weakest stocks on the board yesterday. There was, in the case of sugar, beside the Cuban trouble and the unfavorable tariff news, the complicawith the Chapman contempt case, growing out of the sugar legislation of a couple of years ago. It is thought by many shrewd operators that the Chapman troubles in connection with the present revelations as to the sugar schedule and the way it was formed, may have an even further effect in sending down the price of sugar. Moore & Schley have been making large sales of sugar, and their correspondent, Mr. Macartney, is certainly one of the gentlemen who is best able to advise with regard to the Washington situation in this stock...

There is to be a decline in sugar, un questionably, but unless the whole market goes off radically it is quite possible that this decline may be small. It must always be borne in mind with regard to the stock of this trust, that it will probably be able to earn its dividends, no matter what sugar schedule becomes law. I look for a strong rally from the prices that sugar drops to on this occasion.

There is some difference of opinion as to the significance of the report of the American Tobacco Company. Most of the authorities have seemed to believe that the report is very favorable, but it is to be remembered, also, that, although the company seems to be very strong in cash, its net earnings last year were materially below those of 1895, and the surplus over all payments was pulled down more than half a million dollars.

There are reports that London houses are large buyers of Union Pacific. The Vanderpilts own 150,000 or more shares of Union Pacific, and it is probable that they will continue to hold them, no matter what may happen to the Union Pacific road on the other side, or here. The stock seems to be

Town Topics is authority for the state ment that Missouri Pacific is likely to be run up a couple of dollars per share.

It was noticed in yesterday's market that Chicago Gas was relatively steady to strong in the face of declines everywhere else in the list. The traders were begin ning to understand that the defeat of the street railroad bill in Chicago had nothing to do with the fateofthegas company's censeldation plan. Everything continues to be favorable to this plan.

Dow, Jones & Co. suggest in regard to Louisville that it should be a good pur-chase. They speak of the probability that a bull pool is being formed in the stock.

"Louisville has recovered less than any of the international stocks from the treme depression of last August, and was rather pressed for sale during the war excitement because of the known large holdings on the other side. Gross and net earnings have not decreased materially from last year, and all expenses for the system are now charged to operating ex penses. The South, too, is steadily improving in business, the road was not damaged by the floods, and cotton acreage in its territory will be larger than it was

last year."

	1897	1896	1895
Gross earnings Net. Other incomes Total income Charges Hainnes Dividence, i pr et Surplus '1' per cent.	1,048,543 4,507 1,091,013 665,424 425,649 310,000	945,040 57,040 945,179 610,418 844,761 •4 0,640 •05,130	1,019,897 99,476 1,108,878 661,328 447,560 450,0.0

Washington Stock Exchange.

market was fairly steady on a renewal of purchases for foreign account, and the general London market was reported firm, a reduction in the discount rate of the Eank Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Com-

Process and	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Ask.
U. S. Ca. R 190 Q J 110%	1:23
U. S. F. C. 1904 Q J 112	
11 8 7 may 0 V	113.5
	******
Se 1999 "20-year Funding" 101	*****
6s 1902 Seyear Funding gold 112	*****
	*****
"Funding" currency 2.67's 10934	11134
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.	
Met. R R 5a, 19.55	117
Belt R R ds, 1921 (0	50
Eckington is it was some so	117
Wash Cas Co See 4 We 1995-207 114	
	*****
Ches and Pot Tel 5's 1885-1981 193	******
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.  U. S. Cs. R 199 Q. J. 110 % U. S. Cs. R 199 Q. J. 110 % U. S. Cs. R 199 Q. J. 112 % U. S. Cs. R 199 A. 112 % U. S. Fs. 1994 Q. F. 113  BISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOSDS.  E 1999 "10-year Funding" 193 Es 1991 "10-year Funding" gold 112 Es 1991, "Water Stock" currency 113 Es 1994, "Water Stock" currency 113 Es 1994, "Water Stock" currency 113 "Funding" currency 2,65% 1994 "Funding" currency 2,65% 1994 Miscellaneous Bonds.  Met. R R 5a, 19-3. 114 Met. R R Cent. of Indebtedness 105 Beit R R 5a, 19-11  Eckington R 18-5a, 1994 195 Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 48, 1995-71 114 Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 48, 1995-71 114 Wash Gas Co. Ser B, 95, 110-1-29, 115

Ches and Pot Tel 7s, 1865-1861 1-63
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Am Sec & Tr 7s, F and A, 1895 169
Am Sec & Tr 7s, F and O, 1865 189
Wash Market Co 18t 7s, 1905-1911
Wash Market Co unp 6s, 12-71 189
Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 115-77 169
Maconic Hall Association 7s, 1865 161
Wash Lt Inf 1st 6's, 1901 91 NATIONAL BANK STOCKS. Bank of Washington ..... Bank of Republic
Metropelitan
Central
Farmers' and Mechanics'.... 810 195 138 Citizens Colu alia ..... Columbia INSURANCE STOCKS. Firemen's

Aribigios German American National Union Columbia 145 TELEPHONE STOCKS. Peansylvania 8
Ulesapeakė and Potomas, 65%
American Graphophone 8%
American Graphophone, pfd. 10
Pacumatic Gua varriage, 35 

Chicago, May 13 .- Wheat traders were inclined to the bearish side at the opening today, but were compelled to abundon their position on account of the strength in the cash situation. Buluth reported sales of here were 80,000 bushels, with 40,000 bushels taken by millers. To detail the situation is to reiterate what has so frequently been written of late. The position of wheat seems strong and the fe is that it warrants higher prices before

Chicago Grain and Provision Market. Corrected daily by W. Pankers and Brokers Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street.

	Open,	High.	Low.	Clos.
WHEAT. July	78% 69%	74% 70	73	74%
July Sept	2584 26 N	25% 26%	253/4 26/4	25%-1/2 -6%-1/2
July Sept Ponk.	18% 18%	8%	18 18%	18%-16 15%
July	8.65	1.73	8,65	8.67
Sept.	****		****	
July Sept SPARE RIBS.	3,95 4,07	4.10	3,93	4.00
J ly	4.65	4.70	1,65 4,70	4,72

New York Cotton Market. Open. High Low Clos. 7.42 7.41 7.42 7.42 7.46 7.45 7.45 7.45 7.38 7.39 7.30 7.30 7.05 7.06 7.65

WILL KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

Status of the Contest Between the Rival Electric Companies. The Commissioners yesterday wrote the United States Electric Lighting Com-

pany, with reference to the application of the Potomac Electric Power Company for a permit to put in a house connection between their conduit on New York avenue and premises 1416 New York ave nue, that as a result of the opinion of the attorney for the District they had decided to grant the permit asked for The United States Electric Lighting Company is determined to fight its rival at every possible point, and today they will go into court and pray for a restraining order, enjoining the Commissioners from issuing the order to the Potomac Electric Power Company until the case has been heard in the courts. The whole case will rest upon the meaning of the act of March 3, 1897, of the word 'addacent."

Colored Journalist Not Guilty. The charge of petit larceny brought against Edward E. Cooper, a colored ournalist, by M. W. Lawson, who alleged that Cooper stole \$30 from him, was not prossed by Prosecutor Mullowny, in the police court yesterday.

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### REPAIRING THE MAIL BAGS

Investigation Into the Postoffice Shop Completed.

The Work of Repairing the Govern ment's Leather Ponches May Be Done by Contract Again.

The board of investigation that has been engaged in looking into the condition of the mall-hag repair shop of the Postoffice Department for the past three weeks completed its work late yes terday afternoon The board was composed of Gen Ed-

garton, chief of the Philadelphia division of the department, who acted as chairman while the investigation was Sales - Washington Market 6's, 100 at being pursued; Mr. Masten, superintendent of the railway mail service, and Mr. Forker, chief clerk of the supply division. The investigation board held its meetings in the museum of the Postoffice Department, where hundreds of documents and papers were examined. The written testimony of several hundred wit-nesses has now been gone through, and pesterday afternoon the board was entestimony as a whole. The report, which will be quite lengthy, was at once given over to the typewriters, and Gen. Edgarton said that it would in all probability be presented to Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger today. The investigation is a very important one, inascouch as in it the whole future of the mailing repair shop is concerned, and has therefore been both lengthy and thorough. Gen. Edgerton said yesterday to a Times reporter that "a great many grave problems have been presented as to whether it is advisable to continue mailbag repairing by the department, or whether it would be better to give the repairing out by contract as was formerly

> pate any such change, though. When asked as to the nature of the board's report he said that it was not the intention of the board to give out any information to the public at present. The fu-vestigation was made for the use of the department, and whether anything will be given out to the public termined at the discretion of the depart-Boy Burglars Given Another Chance. James Welsey Walker, alias West Walker, and Milton Johnson, the two bors who broke into William Dietz's salosa,

Pennsylvania avenue near Twelfth street northwest, on the night of April 10, last,

were brought up before Justice Bing-

ham yesterdayon a charge of househreaking

and entered a plea of guilty. Owing to the

youth of the prisoners, and it being their

first offense, sentence was suspended dur-

He further said that he did not antici-

ing their good behavior, and their personal bonds in the sum of \$100 were taken. Do non know that you can have the Mornng, Evening and Sunday Times il livered at

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